

# WESTON LEADER

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NO. 1.

## PRESIDENT CALLS MILITIA FOR DUTY

Troops To Be Sent to Mexican Border  
For Immediate Service.

## WAR VESSELS ORDERED SOUTH

Carranza's Demand for Withdrawal  
of Pershing's Expedition Brings  
Crisis in Border Trouble.

Washington, D. C. — Virtually the entire mobile strength of the National guard of all states and the District of Columbia was ordered mustered into the Federal service Sunday night by President Wilson. About 100,000 men are expected to respond to the call.

They will be mobilized immediately for such service on the Mexican border as may be assigned to them. General Frederick Funston, commanding the border forces, will designate the time and place for movement of guardsmen to the international line as the occasion shall require.

In announcing the orders Secretary Baker said the state forces would be employed only to guard the border, and that no additional troop movements into Mexico were contemplated except in pursuit of raiders.

Simultaneously with the National guard call, Secretary Daniels, of the Navy department, ordered additional war vessels to Mexican waters on both coasts to safeguard American lives.

Within the last two weeks, however, tension has been increasing steadily. The crisis presented by General Carranza's demand for the recall of General Pershing's expeditionary force has been followed by a virtual ultimatum served on the American officer by General Trevino, the Mexican commander in Chihuahua. To this was added Sunday the possibility that American and Mexican troops had clashed across the border from San Benito, Texas.

## Militia of Every State in Union Called for Guard Duty on Border

Washington, D. C. — President Wilson has called out the militia of every state for service on the Mexican border.

In announcing the President's decision late Sunday, Secretary Baker said the militia would be sent to the border whenever and as fully as General Funston determines them to be needed.

Brigadier General Alfred Miles, chief of the division of militia affairs, estimated the minimum militia force which would respond to the call as 100,000 men.

Oregon Guard Mobilizing.  
Salem — Immediate mobilization of all the units of the Oregon National guard was ordered Sunday night by Governor Withycombe, who notified Adjutant General White to proceed with mobilization upon receipt of an urgent message from Secretary of War Baker, requesting such action.

In his message to the governor, the Secretary declared that he was instructed by the President to request the mobilization of all the National guards of the different states.

Washington Militia Gathering.  
Seattle — Adjutant General Maurice Thompson, of the Washington National guard, received orders early Sunday night for the mobilization of the Washington militia. The Washington militia will mobilize at American Lake, south of Tacoma.

Adjutant General Thompson immediately issued orders to the various company commanders to assemble their companies at their home stations and to recruit to full war strength of 142 men for each company.

Idaho To Be Ready in Three Days.  
Boise, Idaho — Adjutant General P. H. Crow said Idaho will mobilize 1000 guardsmen within three days. The men are to be brought together at Boise. Lieutenant Governor Taylor issued the call for mobilization shortly before midnight Sunday.

Mexico Asks Volunteers.  
Chihuahua City, Mex. — Efforts to bring every unit of the Carranza army of the north to the greatest possible strength for service in the event of hostilities with the United States are being pushed here. A message from General Obregon, Mexican minister of war, directed General Trevino, commanding the northern division, to urge patriotic citizens to volunteer "to fight the American army, in case of a rupture of relations," and to prevent "the further raiding of American territory by armed bandits."

War Declared in Redding.  
Redding, Cal. — About 50 Mexicans who are employed on an irrigation ditch construction gang near here engaged in a street fight with several Americans here Sunday night in the restricted district. After the disturbance was quelled by the police, aided by deputy sheriffs, 15 Mexicans were placed in jail, many of them severely injured. Knives, stones, clubs and bats were the weapons used by the fighters. Six men were stabbed.

## GENERAL CARRANZA'S DEMANDS STERNLY REFUSED BY WILSON

Washington, D. C. — Upon General Carranza's reception of a stern refusal to heed his demands for recall of American troops from Mexico hinges the question of a Mexican war, in the opinion of President Wilson's close advisers. They were prepared Tuesday for the possibility of open hostilities after the note which was sent forward to Carranza.

No indication has come that the first chief's attitude of implacable hostility would be shaken by the reiterated declaration of the latest communication that the United States has no aggressive or warlike purpose toward Mexico, but is firmly resolved to protect her borders and end brigandage in the border states.

Indications that the militia now being mobilized is intended as well for invasion of Mexico as for guard duty on the border appeared in administration circles when steps were taken to have the new army reorganization law, which becomes effective July 1, come in force at once.

While the diplomatic steps were in progress the nation was stirred throughout its length and breadth with the movement of National Guardsmen mobilizing to guard the border. At least 100,000 and possibly a far larger number were preparing for active service under President Wilson's call.

For the present their mission will be purely one of defense, but, should war come, they will be ready also for that. They will not be assigned for border duty until mustered into the federal service.

Official reports from many quarters show that a flame of popular feeling against the United States is being kindled throughout Mexico. Apparently it is being done with the sanction of General Carranza, for the acts in many cases are those of his authorized military or civil agents.

Neither State department officials nor members of the diplomatic corps here have been able to satisfy themselves as to Carranza's motives. There are some, however, who believe he hopes to ride into popularity by a diplomatic triumph over his powerful northern neighbor or upon a war wave which might re-establish his tottering government in popular estimation.

Once the war was on and the certain defeat of his empire foreshadowed, the observers say, General Carranza might sue for peace, trusting to the magnanimity of the Washington government to leave him in power.

Mexicans Marching on Del Rio.  
San Antonio, Tex. — Mexican government troops were reported Monday night to be marching toward Del Rio, a border town about 100 miles up the Rio Grande from Eagle Pass, with the announced intention of attacking the Americans there.

This information was the most notable bit of evidence indicating the attitude of the de facto government that reached General Funston. It was brought to the border by a Mexican, who said the force was 1500 strong.

General Pershing's reports indicated that General Jacinto Trevino's troops had not yet made any advance move and army officials believed it improbable that they would unless Trevino received special orders from Mexico City.

Such information as reached General Funston concerning the movements of Mexican troops indicated the adoption of a plan not to maintain heavy garrisons at border points, but to hold the bulk of the border army some miles south of the Rio Grande.

Sailors Clash With Mexicans.  
Washington, D. C. — A clash between Carranza soldiers and American seamen from the gunboat Annapolis at Manzanita was called to the attention of the Washington government Tuesday by General Carranza's ambassador here, with a request that in the existing tense situation no men be landed in Mexico from American warships under any circumstances.

The incident, which occurred Monday, resulted in casualties on both sides and in the capture by the Mexicans of two American officers, who, after explanation, were released, according to the reports presented by the ambassador. A dispatch from Admiral Winslow, of the Pacific fleet, announcing the capture of the men, made no mention of their release, but officials assumed it had occurred after the message was sent.

Carranza Reiterates Order.  
Mexico City — General Carranza, in a statement to the press Tuesday, reiterated his declaration that any movement of American troops except to the northward would be considered hostile and that Mexican commanders had been ordered to repel it if made.

More than 10,000 persons gathered in the great square bounded by the cathedral and municipal palaces, where they were addressed by General Carranza, War Minister Obregon and other members of the government.

## DEMOCRATS NOMINATE WILSON BY ACCLAMATION.



WOODROW WILSON, PRESIDENT.

## PLATFORM ADOPTED; SESSION ADJOURNS

St. Louis — The Democratic National Convention finished its work Friday by adopting the party platform exactly as approved by President Wilson and submitted by the resolutions committee, including the plank on Americanism and favoring woman suffrage, but not until the harmony of its three days' session had been rippled with a row over the suffrage plank.

No voice was raised against the declaration of the Americanism plank. At one time it looked as if the suffrage plank had been lost, but after Senator Walsh, of Montana, had told the con-

## CONVENTION ACTS IN HARMONY

Coliseum, St. Louis — President Wilson and Vice President Marshall were nominated by acclamation late Thursday night by the Democratic National convention, the ticket being completed four minutes before Friday.

Contrary to expectation, however, the convention did not finish its work, because the platform was not ready, and it met again at 11 o'clock Friday morning.

It was announced in the convention that the sub-committee drafting the platform had finished its work, but that the entire resolutions committee was not assembled to pass upon it, and it was not known when that could be done.

President Wilson's own plank, charging conspiracy among some foreign-born citizens for the benefit of the foreign powers and denouncing any political party which benefits and not repudiating such a situation, was incorporated in the platform just as the President himself had sent it from Washington. It was understood that the President insisted that the plank should be put in the platform in the way he had drawn it.

There never was any doubt of President Wilson's nomination, but there was a possibility that some vice-presidential boom might be brought out in opposition to Vice President Marshall. They melted away, however, when the convention got in session, and as soon as President Wilson's nomination had been made a roving chorus of acclamation, Senator Kern, who re-nominated Mr. Marshall, cast aside a long prepared speech and simply declared: "I nominate Thomas Riley Marshall, of Indiana, for vice president."

To President Wilson's nomination there was only one dissenting vote, Robert Emmet Burke, of Illinois.

A striking incident of the session was the action of the convention in calling on William J. Bryan to speak. This was done on the motion of Senator Thompson, of Kansas, that the rules be suspended and the ex-secretary be permitted to take the platform.

The motion was carried and Mr. Bryan was escorted to the platform immediately.

He spoke 45 minutes, pledging his support to the President.

Ireland.  
"Eaus mit him," roared a Baltimore delegate and the convention hall rocked with laughter.

The real fight broke immediately after, however, when Governor Ferguson, of Texas, who headed the minority report against the administration plank, was given 30 minutes in which to discuss it.

The plank offered by the minority was this: "The Democratic party has always stood for the sovereignty of the several states in the control and regulation of elections. We reaffirm the historic position of our party in this regard and favor the continuance of that wise provision of the federal constitution which vests in the several states of the union the power to prescribe the qualifications of their electors."

Living for Diplomats Grows.  
Washington, D. C. — Secretary Lansing has asked congress for \$75,000 for special allowances to diplomatic officers in foreign capitals, reporting that the cost of living had increased 200 per cent over normal times. "Most of the diplomatic officers at these capitals," said Secretary Lansing, "are able to live at present only by drawing substantially on their private means and in many instances where secretaries of embassies or legations have no private means their continuance at these posts will be impossible."

## A New Tool for Progressive Farmers.

In the work for agricultural advancement, being carried forward through so many diverse agencies in all parts of our country, the great need has been for some directory to the valuable literature being issued in the form of bulletins and periodicals.

The results of research carried on at all the state experiment stations, published in the form of bulletins, the vast number of publications issued by Federal departments and research workers in universities, the miscellaneous literature issued by state boards of agriculture, the various national associations for the advancement of agricultural science and the improvement of rural life, constitute the most authoritative and valuable library for agricultural workers in existence today and may be had for the asking.

The one difficulty has been the lack of any ready-reference directory, kept progressively up-to-date, that would classify the data thus assembled and save a busy man the labor of looking through thousands of pamphlets to find a stray bit of information. This great need is now being supplied by the new cumulative index, issued through the co-operative efforts of the agricultural colleges and experiment stations. This publication will provide an accurate ready-reference guide to the most valuable current agricultural literature, and will also index fully about fifty popular farm papers and scientific journals, selected by the librarians in agricultural colleges as most useful for research workers and practical farmers.

Any one who knows how to use a dictionary will be able to find any information desired in this index. All the reference material relating to any one topic can be found by the simple device of turning to the subject in its proper place in the alphabet. The publication has been undertaken by the H. W. Wilson Company, well-known publishers of library guides to periodical literature, and will be issued five times a year, each number will contain all the references in earlier numbers combined under one alphabet, and the second annual will provide a complete directory to the most valuable literature, relating to agriculture and its allied sciences, for the current year.

Every county agent, every extension worker, every investigator or writer on agricultural subjects, and every practical farmer wishing to keep in touch with the best available information being issued in the form of pamphlets and periodicals, should provide himself with a copy of this index. It will multiply many fold the service the library can give the rural community; it will make it possible for the urban community to get an understanding of the farmer's problem, and so pave the way for an intelligent co-operation between town and country, and should stimulate the study of the scientific principles of agriculture in the schools.

Full information, sample pages, and rates may be had by writing to the H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains, N. Y.

## Factors Affecting the Duty of Water.

By W. L. Powers, Professor of Irrigation and Drainage, O. A. C.

The amount of water required to irrigate a given crop to maturity depends on the soil and subsoil conditions, the kind and variety of crops, and the amount and distribution of rainfall as well as other weather conditions. Less water is required where applied with the furrow method and in deep furrows or where the stand of the particular crop grown is perfect in proportion to the fertility of the land. The kind of cultivation and the kind of ditch used, whether broad or deep, affect the total amount of water required. Another important factor is the skill of the irrigator and the method of purchase and use of the water. Less water is used where it is pumped or where the irrigator pays in proportion to the quantity used and where rotation is practiced in the use of water.

The above factors have been commonly recognized in affecting duty of water for years. Recently we have come to realize the importance of crop rotation, and the use of manure to maintain the fertility and keep up the water capacity of the soils so that the plants will not need to drink as much water in securing the needed nutriment. For example, the College Demonstration Farm near Redmond, 1912, an acre planted to potatoes received six acre-inches of irrigation. One-half of this land was treated with potassium sulfate at the rate of one pound per square rod, or at a cost of about four dollars per acre. The unfertilized plot yielded 147 bushels, or 24.5 bushels per acre-inch. The fertilized plot yielded 235 bushels per acre, or 39.1 bushels per acre-inch. In all cases where fertilizer was used on this farm, it resulted in decidedly more economical returns per acre-inch of water used. Meadows require relatively large amounts of water; grain crops such as potatoes and cultivated crops such as alfalfa require less. The time, amount and frequency of irrigation all affect the duty of water. These constitute the largest practicable problems of irrigation practice and deserve special consideration.

Chehalis Creamery Votes Dividend.  
Chehalis, Wash. — T. J. Long has been re-elected president of the board of trustees of Lewis County Co-operative Creamery. Charles Gessell, of Forest, was chosen to succeed himself as vice-president, and C. B. Perkins as secretary-treasurer. The organization voted a 6 per cent dividend on its issued stock. During the past year the creamery turned out butter fat to the amount of 232,000 pounds, selling in addition a large quantity of cream. The volume of business of the concern will total close to \$75,000 for the year.

## NORTHWEST MARKET REPORTS; GENERAL CROP CONDITIONS

Portland — Wheat — Bluestem, 36c per bushel; fortyfold, 36c; club, 35c; red Pika, 35c; red Russian, 35c. Barley — No. 1 feed, \$27.50@29.50. Bran — \$23.75@24.50. Hay — Eastern Oregon timothy, \$24 @24.50 per ton; valley timothy, \$21 @22; alfalfa, old crop, \$16@17; new crop, \$14.

Millfeed — Spot prices: Bran, \$26 @26.50 per ton; shorts, \$29@29.50; rolled barley, \$31.50@32.50. Corn — Whole, 33c ton; cracked, 33c. Vegetables — Artichokes, \$1 dozen; tomatoes, \$1.50@1.75 per crate; cabbage, \$2@2.75 per hundred; garlic, 10c per pound; peppers, 25c; eggplant, 20@25c; horseradish, 31c; lettuce, \$1.50@1.75 per crate; cucumbers, 75c @81 per dozen; spinach, 40@45c per pound; asparagus, \$1@1.25 per dozen; rhubarb, 14@22c per pound; peas, 8@8c; cauliflower, \$1.25 per crate; beans, 10c per pound.

Potatoes — Old, \$1.50@1.75; California, new, 20@22c per pound. Onions — California red, \$2.25 per sack. Green Fruit — Strawberries, \$1.50 per crate; apples, \$1@1.75 box; gooseberries, 4c per pound; cherries, \$1.25 @1.60 per box; cantaloupes, \$1.50@3.50 per crate; apricots, \$1.35@3.57 per crate; apricots, \$1.35@1.50 per box; peaches \$1.50 per box; watermelons, 24c per pound.

Eggs — Oregon ranch, current receipts, 22@22c per dozen; candled, 23 @23c. Poultry — Hens, 14@15c per pound; stage, 10c; broilers, 17@20c; turkeys, live, 18@20c; dressed, choice, 23@25c; duck, 14@16c; geese, 10c.

Butter — Cubes, extras, 25c; cubes, prime firsts, 25c; firsts, 24c. Jobbing prices: Prints, extras, 27@29c; butterfat, No. 1, 27c; No. 2, 25c, Portland.

Veal — Fancy, 11@11c per pound. Pork — Fancy, 10@10c per pound. Hops — 1915 crop, 9@11c per pound; 1916 contracts, nominal.

Wool — Eastern Oregon, 23@33c per pound; valley, 30@35c. Carrara bark — Old and new, 4c per pound.

Cattle — Steers, choice grass, \$8 @8.35; good, \$8@8.15; cows, choice, \$7.25@7.55; good, \$6.75@7.25; medium, \$6.25@7.25; heifers, \$5.50@8; bulls, \$3@8; stage, \$4.50@7.

Hogs — Prime light, \$8.05@8.10; good to prime, \$8@8.05; rough heavy, \$7.50@8; pigs and skips, \$7.35@7.80. Sheep — Yearlings, \$7.50 @8.50; wethers, \$7@7.50; ewes, \$5.50@6.50; lambs, \$9@9.

Arrival of First Watermelons  
Proves That Summer Is Near

Spokane — If the weather had not brightened and warmed as it has the appearance of the first watermelons of the season would have made known the nearness of summer. They retail at 4 and 5 cents a pound.

The first blackberries or dewberries of this year's crop are also in evidence at 15 cents a basket.

Plums, apricots, Hood River strawberries, though not superabundant, are arriving in greater quantities and the wholesome if homely gooseberry is somewhat increasing in size, though its price still remains at the popular nickel the basket.

Asparagus is more plentiful and the green cabbage, though still arriving from the South, is of appetizing freshness.

New potatoes are increasing in size and decreasing in price.

With the arrival of the carload of cantaloupes due on Thursday there will be a more ample supply in the stores. No more navel oranges will arrive this season, but Valencia will take their place with increasing abundance.

## Increasing Cost of Gasoline Is Blamed On Standard Oil

Washington, D. C. — The Federal Trade commission concluded Wednesday its investigation of the rise of gasoline prices, ending a two days' hearing after representatives of Standard Oil and various independent companies had given divergent explanations of the present situation in the industry. A report, based on the hearings and on the results of weeks of investigation by the commission's agents, will be made public soon and will be transmitted to congress in response to a resolution asking for an inquiry.

The independent jobbers and refiners who appeared before the commission were virtually unanimous in placing responsibility for the increases on the Standard Oil companies, who, they charged, had refused to compete and fixed prices. Standard Oil representatives replied to the charges but did not enter into an explanation of the elements behind the soaring cost of gasoline to consumers.

Rust and Bugs Play Havoc.  
Washington, D. C. — W. R. Stevenson, of Kansas City, Kan., is a patron at the Raleigh hotel. In touching on the wheat situation in his state he said that rust and bugs are playing havoc with what promised to be a bumper crop a few weeks ago.

"In many sections farmers are breaking up the land they had sowed to wheat and are putting it in other crops," continued Mr. Stevenson. "The present conditions indicate a marked shortage in the greatest wheat-producing area of the world."

The fighting on the Austro-Italian line in Tyrol seemingly has died down in violence, only artillery duels and small infantry engagements having been reported. To the east of Maribor, which lies a short distance from the head of the Gulf of Trieste, the Italians have captured Austrian positions and taken prisoners 438 officers and men.

## WORLD'S DOINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume of General News  
From All Around the Earth.

## UNIVERSAL HAPPENINGS IN A NUTSHELL

Live News Items of All Nations and  
Pacific Northwest Condensed  
for Our Busy Readers.

Eighty thousand Austrians were cornered when Czernowitz was captured and are threatened with capture.

French newspapers commenting on the Mexican situation, declare that France and England must support the United States.

The call to arms issued throughout the country swept Yale's baseball and crew ranks and threatened to destroy the Eli athletic hopes beyond repairs.

The French losses around Verdun in killed and wounded amount to approximately 165,000 to date. These losses have occurred on a front which is not more than 15 miles in length.

General Pershing defied Carranza's demand not to move troops in any direction except northward, when he ordered two detachments of cavalry to pursue Villa bandits south and west Tuesday.

According to reports there is rejoicing in Matamoros in the belief that a small band of Mexicans compelled a force of about 300 American soldiers to recross from Mexico territory into the United States Monday.

The Italian government has decided to permit wives of Italians who have become naturalized Americans and have not returned to Italy for military service to rejoin their husbands in America. Heretofore this has been forbidden.

Mexican refugees are enrolling at their consulate in Havana, to fight in the event of war with the United States. Minister Gonzalez has informed the Cuban government that United States warships will shortly visit Havana. President Menocal has signed a decree revoking all permits for private wireless stations.

Loss of jobs and salaries of 1000 government clerks who are members of the District of Columbia National guard may result from the president's call to the militia. Compelled to respond for duty or face courtmartial, the government's clerks are between two fires. Special legislation by congress or the issuance of an executive order by the President is necessary to protect them and their jobs.

The War department has received many inquiries as to what immunities would be granted married men who are members of the National Guard. While most officials were inclined to believe that leaves should be granted those who can show that their absence from business would be a privation to dependent families, it was pointed out that each case must be presented separately and would be decided on its merits.

The news from Mexico is creating an enormous stir in Madrid, owing to the financial and sentimental interests engaged. King Alfonso has received a cable from the large Spanish colony in Mexico begging his mediation to prevent war between the United States and Mexico, the consequences of which would be serious to both parties. The whole Spanish press supports the position that the king do the best he possibly can under the circumstances.

Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo is in command of the Atlantic fleet, succeeding Admiral Frank B. Fletcher, who goes to Washington to become a member of the naval board. The ceremony was held at the navy yard at New York. The usual salutes and ceremonies marked the change, which took place on the deck of the Wyoming, flagship of the fleet. Rear Admiral Dewitt Coffman succeeds Admiral Mayo as vice admiral, commanding the first division.

Fire destroyed 200 feet of the Belingham & Northern Railway tunnel half a mile east of Deming, Wash., on the branch line the company is constructing between Goshaw and Welcome. The damage is estimated at \$40,000 and will delay opening the new line at least 60 days. The timber lining of the tunnel caught fire from the sparks from a steam shovel which was working inside removing a small slide. Firemen were sent from Belingham to assist in fighting the fire.

The fighting on the Austro-Italian line in Tyrol seemingly has died down in violence, only artillery duels and small infantry engagements having been reported. To the east of Maribor, which lies a short distance from the head of the Gulf of Trieste, the Italians have captured Austrian positions and taken prisoners 438 officers and men.